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CHAPTER 1: NUMBERS AND OPERATIONS WITH NUMBERS

READ NUMBERS

Example
136131628
One hundred and thirty-six million one hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight

WRITE NUMBERS
Group in groups of 3:


Example
Write 246552698 in words:
Two hundred and forty-six million, five hundred and fiftytwo thousand, six hundred and ninety-eight

Example
Write 56000 000, 708 in words:
Fifty-six million, comma seven zero eight

## ESTIMATE

Round to get an easier answer. This is just an estimated answer.

## Example

Estimate $8312+68-755$ by rounding to the nearest 100:
$\approx 8300+100-800=7600$

Example
Estimate $8312+68-755$ by rounding to the nearest 10:
$\approx 8310+70-760=7620$

| 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| + |  | 7 | 0 |
| $8^{7}$ | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 8 | 0 |
| - | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 |

## OPERATIONS WITH COUNTING NUMBERS

## ADDITION (+)

Example
$9813+1769=11582$

| $9^{1} 8113$ |
| ---: |
| $+\quad 1769$ |
| 1 |

## SUBTRACTION (-)

## Example

$7356-1987=5369$
$\begin{array}{lllll}7^{6} & 13^{2} & 1 & 5^{4} & 16\end{array}$

- 1987

| 5 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

2-9 $\rightarrow$ we must borrow cross out 7, it becomes 6 put borrowed 1 in front of 2
then $12-9=3$

6-7 $\rightarrow$ we must borrow cross out 5, it becomes 4 put borrowed 1 in front of 6 then 16-7=9
$4-5 \rightarrow$ we must borrow cross out 3, it becomes 2, put borrowed 1 in front of 4
then $14-8=6$

## MULTIPLICATION (X)

## Multiplication tables are very important!

## Example

| $38 \times 15=570$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{rr}+4 \\ 3 & 8\end{array}$ |  |  |
| $x$ | 1 | 5 |
| $1{ }^{1}$ | 9 | 0 |
| + 3 | 8 | 0 |
| 5 | 7 | 0 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \times 5=40 \\
& 3 \times 5+4=19 \\
& \text { Cross out the 5. Put a } 0 . \\
& \text { Multiply by } 1 . \\
& 8 \times 1=8 \\
& 3 \times 1=3 \\
& \text { Add the two answers. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Bigger numbers



## DIVISION ( $\div$ )

Short division
$414 \div 3=138$

| 1 | 3 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 4 | ${ }^{11}{ }^{2} 4$ |

## Example

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \div 3=1 r 1 \\
& 11 \div 3=3 r 2 \\
& 24 \div 3=8
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example

| 1 | 4 | 2 | res 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | $5{ }^{1} 6$ | 9 |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \div 4=1 r 1 \\
& 16 \div 4=4 \\
& 9 \div 4=2 r 1
\end{aligned}
$$

## With bigger numbers

## Example



First count in 12's: 12, 24, 36, $48,60,72,84,96,108$
$4 \div 12=$ can't
$41 \div 12=3 r 5$
$54 \div 12=4 r 6$
$60 \div 12=5$

## Long division

## Example

$$
\begin{array}{r}
123 \\
3 \lcm{369} \\
-\quad 3 \downarrow \\
\hline .6 \\
-6 \downarrow \\
\hline .9 \\
-\quad 9 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

| $3 \div 3=1$ |
| :--- |
| $1 \times 3=3$ |
| $3-3=0$ |
| $\downarrow 6$ |
| $6 \div 3=2$ |
| $2 \times 3=6$ |
| $6-6=0$ |
| $\downarrow 9$ |
| $9 \div 3=3$ |
| $3 \times 3=9$ |
| $9-9=0$ |

$$
\div x-\downarrow
$$

## But sometimes it doesn't divide into exactly:

## Example

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 \div 3=1 r 1 \\
& 1 \times 3=3 \\
& 4-3=1 \text { (it's the } \\
& \text { remainder) } \\
& \downarrow 8 \\
& 18 \div 3=6 \\
& 6 \times 3=18 \\
& 18-18=0 \\
& \downarrow 4 \\
& 4 \div 3=1 \text { r } 1 \\
& 1 \times 3=4 \\
& 4-3=1 \text { (it's the } \\
& \text { remainder) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \div 5=\text { can't } \\
& 23 \div 5=4 r 3 \\
& 4 \times 5=20 \\
& 23-20=3 \\
& \downarrow 6 \\
& 36 \div 5=7 \times 1 \\
& 7 \times 5=35 \\
& 36-35=1 \text { (it's the } \\
& \text { remainder) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Division with larger numbers

## Example



| Count in | $4 \div 13=$ can't |
| :--- | :--- |
| 13's: | $48 \div 13=3$ (take the |
| 1. 13 | number just smaller |
| 2. 26 | than or equal to 48) |
| 3. | 39 |
| 4. | 52 |
| 5. | 65 |
| 6. | 78 |
| 7. | 91 |
| 8. | 104 |
| 9. | 117 |

## OF-SUMS

Of means multiply. Write the whole number on 1 and multiply.

Example
$\frac{3}{4}$ of 40
$=\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{40}{1}$
$=\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4010}{1}$
$=30$

Example

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{5}{6} \text { of } 12 \\
& =\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{12}{1} \\
& =\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{122}{1} \\
& =\mathbf{1 0}
\end{aligned}
$$

WORD PROBLEMS
VERY IMPORTANT: READ CAREFULLE AND UNDERLINE IMPORTANT WORDS AND NUMBERS!

ADDITION
Be on the lookout for important words like: altogether, add together, sum of, add...

Example
Carl has $\underline{12}$ blue balls, $\underline{10}$ red balls and $\underline{8}$ green balls. How many does he have all together?
$12+10+8=30$ balls (remember to write the units of your answer, for example balls)

SUBTRACTION
Be on the lookout for important words like: more than, less than, difference between, subtract, minus...

Example
On Monday we packed $\underline{230}$ boxes of apples, on Tuesday 300 boxes of apples and on Wednesday 180 boxes of apples.

1. How many boxes were packed less on Monday than on Tuesday?

$$
300-230=70 \text { boxes }
$$

2. How many boxes where packed more on Tuesday than on Wednesday?

$$
300-180=120 \text { boxes }
$$

3. What is the difference between Monday's boxes and Wednesday's boxes?

$$
230-180=50 \text { boxes }
$$

MULTIPLICATION
Be on the lookout for important words like: times, multiply, each, if 1 box $=$ R10 then 5 boxes are...

Example
How much will $\underline{6}$ boxes of apples cost if one box costs $\underline{R} 10$ ?
1 box $=$ R 10
6 boxes $=6 \times R 10=R 60$

DIVISION
Be on the lookout for important words like: divide by, each, divide between, division...

Example
Jan buys $\underline{8}$ donuts for $\underline{R} 80$, how many can he buy for $\underline{R}$ 60?
8 donuts $=R 80$ (first calculate the price for one donut)
1 donut $=R 80 \div 8=R 10$
1 donut = R 10
? can I buy for R60?
$R 60 \div R 10=6$ donuts


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